

CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 31, NO. 8

January 3, 1938

WHOLE NO. 831

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Published weekly (each Monday) from October through May except in weeks in which there is a legal or school holiday (Columbus Day, Election Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Easter Sunday, Memorial Day). A volume contains approximately twenty-five issues.

Owner and Publisher, The Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Place of Publication, New York University, 100 Washington Square East, New York, New York.

Casper J. Kraemer, Jr., Editor; Ernest L. Hettich, Associate-Editor, New York University, 100 Washington Square East, New York, New York

John F. Gummere, Secretary and Treasurer, William Penn Charter School, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna.

Francis R. B. Godolphin, George D. Hadzits, Assistant Editors

Price, \$2.00 per volume in the United States; elsewhere, \$2.50. All subscriptions run by the volume. Single numbers: to subscribers 15 cents, to others 25 cents, prepaid (otherwise 25 cents and 35 cents). If 'invoice' is required, 50 cents must be added to the subscription price; if affidavit to 'invoice' is required, one dollar must be added to the subscription price.

Entered as second-class matter, December 20, 1907, at the Post Office, New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Distributed by Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Printed by Lenz & Biecker, Inc.

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REVIEWS

Alt-Athen und seine Agora. By Wilhelm Dörpfeld; pp. viii, 132, 8 plates. Berlin: Mittler, 1937. 6M.

The publication of this book with a premature discussion of the buildings in the Athenian Agora uncovered by the excavations of the American School emphasizes the wisdom of the clause in the Greek law on antiquities which reserves to the excavator, for a stated period after the conclusion of the excavations, the right and privilege of publishing his results. Only the excavator knows fully all the details of evidence secured from excavation and he alone is competent to set them forth. Professor Dörpfeld submitted his book to me in typed form prior to its publication but, since practically all the statements with reference to the excavated buildings were incorrect, I urged him to postpone the publication of the book until the detailed presentation of the evidence was made by the American Staff. This he was unwilling to do and his book appeared about two weeks before the full discussion of the buildings on the west side of the Agora was published by Thompson in *Hesperia* (6 [1937] 1-226). The only apparent reason for this undue haste was the desire to anticipate the American publication and to ignore new evidence so thoroughly as to be able to present antiquated theories with some degree of plausibility to readers unacquainted with the facts. At Dörpfeld's request I gave him in the spring of 1936 the latest ground plan of the area that was available at that time. This plan was altered in essential details under his direction by an architect in Germany who was not acquainted with the excavated terrain, and its publication in his book as Plate III is valueless.

Dörpfeld's fundamental errors in connection with the interpretation of the buildings on the west side of the area are his persistence in identifying as the Stoa Basileios the small temple of

Apollo Patroos and his insistence on dating the visible remains of that temple in the sixth century whereas abundant evidence places its construction in the third quarter of the fourth century (Thompson, l.c. 102-104). The erroneous identification of the temple leads the author into inextricable difficulties since he must locate three buildings, Apollo temple, Stoa of Zeus, and Metroon, in the space between his Stoa Basileios and the Bouleuterion and Tholos, where actually only one building exists. He seeks to overcome this difficulty by the extraordinary device of placing the three buildings in a single structure, calling the north room of the Metroon the temple of Apollo, the other rooms the Metroon, and the colonnade of the building the Stoa of Zeus. He is undisturbed by the fact that wall space in the colonnade is inadequate for the paintings made by Euphranor for the Stoa of Zeus, and that these paintings were executed in the first half of the fourth century while the colonnade was constructed only in the third quarter of the second (Thompson, l.c. 195).

A similar penchant for ignoring decisive evidence for chronology enables Dörpfeld to seek to identify the great South Stoa as the Stoa Poikile. The South Stoa was constructed in the second century, about contemporaneously with the colonnade of the Metroon, and did not exist in the time of Polygnotos. Dörpfeld's casual rejection of archaeological evidence in favor of his opinion as to the date of building materials (70-71) cannot be recommended as sound scientific practice. He, moreover, alters the plan of this building and misstates its construction (70) by giving it a closed south wall, which would have been indispensable had it contained a series of wall paintings. The equal size and thickness of north and south foundation walls indicate that both bore columns and the building has been restored as peripteral (*Hesperia* 5 [1936] 6). The reason for a colonnade on the south side is the presence

of a street there which separated the building from a narrow stoa on the south. No profit accrues from elaborate discussions of hypotheses based on interpretations of literary references when the whole structure is toppled by concrete archaeological evidence.

The identification of another building, the Altar of the Twelve Gods, is disputed by Dörpfeld on the ground of personal opinion alone. The identification is based on the presence in situ against the front wall of the precinct of a statue-base with an inscribed dedication to the gods dated in the early part of the fifth century. It is difficult to imagine any more specific identification than one thus furnished.

Another fanciful hypothesis, presented by Dörpfeld as a certainty, is the identification of the Odeion as the Theseion. He even goes so far as to mark the position of the grave of Theseus on his revised plan of the area, and shows a certain degree of annoyance because I was unwilling to interrupt the orderly procedure of the excavations in order to concentrate on the complete study of that building. In due course the building will be thoroughly investigated by Thompson during the season of 1938, and any premature discussion of it would be unprofitable. Dörpfeld, however, emphasizes the statement of Pausanias that the Theseion is close to the Gymnasium of Ptolemy without pointing out the necessary conclusion that the Theseion is thus placed outside the Agora because the gymnasium is said to be located not far from the Agora. The Odeion is in the centre of the Agora and the Roman gymnasium south of it is well within the Agora so that it could not possibly be described as not far distant from it.

Dörpfeld concludes his chapter on the American Excavations with the remark (76) that as almost all the buildings in the Agora mentioned by Pausanias have been found, the Americans need not pursue investigations north of the railroad, but that on the west slope of the Areiopagos the temple of Ares and the Orchestra with the statues of the Tyrannicides are still to be uncovered. He thus ignores the specific statement of Arrian (Anab. 3.16.8) that the Tyrannicides stood opposite the Metroon. That the rest of his conclusion was equally unfounded was proved by the discovery in 1937 of a large temple at the north end of the area. As the temple of Ares this building fits perfectly into the sequence of buildings mentioned by Pausanias, as identified by the excavators, and its identification is further confirmed by literary references to the positions of the statues of Demosthenes and Pindar.

I do not intend to pursue further this controversy with Dörpfeld. The excavations in the

Agora are conducted with the utmost scientific precision and the buildings uncovered will continue to be published in *Hesperia* with full presentation of all available evidence. The archaeological evidence secured from squares and strata is carefully preserved and catalogued and is available for the investigation of any interested student of the subject.

T. LESLIE SHEAR

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Albii Tibulli Aliorumque Carminum Libri Tres Iterum Edidit Fridericus Waltharius Lenz; pp. xxxii, 115. Leipzig: Teubner, 1937. 3.60M.

This new edition, after nine years, of the standard Teubner text of Tibullus, was undertaken reluctantly by Lenz, he informs us in the preface, and with no confidence that an entirely satisfactory text is a possible achievement. Nevertheless, he girds himself bravely for the task and discusses anew, for more than a score of pages, the history of the text and the relative importance of the MSS, not omitting suitable recognition of the outstanding work of Ullman on the *Florilegia*. This is followed by a complete *Conspectus Codicum*, and then by a *Conspectus Versuum Qui in Florilegiis et Excerptis Leguntur*, conveniently tabulating in three pages the whole *Corpus* in this phase of the text history. The text itself is followed by the epigram of Domitius Marsus, the *familiar Vita*, the *Priapea*, an index of first lines of the poems, and an index of proper names.

The present reviewer approves the action of Lenz in continuing, despite some previous adverse criticism, to include with the textual variants some other explanatory annotations and interpretations. The apparatus is very complete.

As a measure of the conservatively sound judgment of Lenz in much discussed passages may be cited the examples in 1.10 criticized by K. Muen-scher in 1928. In this edition *varias* (10), *vulgi* (11), *percussisque* (37), and *nitent* (49) are all retained. On the other hand, the acceptance as a certainty of the conjectural lacuna after v. 25 and the consequent double numbering of the verses seem pernicious.

What excuse is there for perpetuating the confusion and awkwardness arising from continuing two methods of numbering the poems comprising the latter part of the *Corpus Tibullanum*? To be sure, the MSS say nothing of a *Liber Quartus*. Neither, however, do they give any other rational rubric to cover the case. At the beginning of *Liber III*, in those that say anything, we read,—*Incipit Tertius Ad Neeram Amasiam Suam*,—or some variant of this phrase. Palpably this does

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not refer to anything but the six elegies of the Lygdamus Book. Long ago the Italians wisely grouped the rest of the collection (admittedly by several authors, and attached, nobody knows when, to the previous books) into a Liber IV. This division has long been widely accepted as the most reasonable and most convenient method of numbering and citation. In view of the recent cordial rapprochement between Berlin and Rome, why can not Leipzig generously yield Italy the boon of recognizing the good work which its scholars did long ago in this detail?

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Vassal-Queens and Some Contemporary Women in the Roman Empire. By Grace Harriet Macurdy; pp. 148. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1937. (The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Archaeology, No. 22) \$3.00

This book is a continuation of Professor Macurdy's *Hellenistic Queens* (Baltimore, 1932). It deals with women belonging to the royal houses subject to Rome in the first century A.D. and with Zenobia in the third century A.D. There is also a brief treatment of the women of the Julio-Claudian family, some of whom were connected by blood or by ties of friendship with the vassal queens. In addition there is a short discussion of the relation of Ptolemaic women and of Teuta, queen of the Illyrians, to Republican Rome.

Vassal Queens is not as interesting a book as its predecessor, *Hellenistic Queens*. This is inevitable for at least three reasons. First, most of the women discussed are far less interesting in themselves than those queens 'with power beyond sex' of whom we hear so much from the time of Olympias through that of the great Cleopatra. Second, their historical rôle was as a whole much less important, and third, for many of the royal women the only sources of information are to be found in coins and inscriptions. It is a hard task to paint a vivid picture from such materials.

Professor Macurdy has done a real service in collecting the evidence about these women, many of whom are probably more or less unknown to the average classicist. The titles of some of the chapters give an idea as to what women are under discussion. Chapter III: Vassal-Queens in Bithynia, Bosphorus, Pontus and Thrace; Chapter IV: Wives of Juba of Mauretania, Cleopatra Selene, Queen of Mauretania, and Glaphyra, the Cappadocian Princess; Chapter V: Royal Women in Judaea; Chapter VI: Queens in Commagene;

Chapter VII: Two Queens in Britain in the First Century A.D.; Chapter VIII: Zenobia. In these chapters it is interesting to learn among other things of the policy of Augustus and to a lesser extent of Caligula in promoting political marriages between the vassal kings and queens, and of the interest taken by Livia, Octavia, and others in these marriages, as illustrated by the correspondence between Livia and Salome, the sister of Herod the Great.

Vassal-Queens is not a book that many people will want to read from cover to cover. Because of the number of women discussed and the frequently unsatisfactory nature of the evidence, one who has done so experiences a sensation of bewilderment and confusion. As a reference book which contains the available information about these women who played a not unimportant part in the history of the Roman Empire, it will perform a useful service. The book, however, suffers too often from lack of a sufficiently critical approach. In the sections dealing with Teuta, Mariamme, and Boudicca, for example, the reader encounters merely a retelling of the accounts of such ancient historians as Polybius, Josephus, Tacitus and Dio Cassius. Little or no attempt is made to evaluate the reliability of the information given by these writers or to analyse the motives for or the results of the various policies involved.

The book contains a four-page bibliography, an index, and five plates, the last two of which contain reproductions of coins which have been discussed.

JOHN V. A. FINE

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The Letters of Pliny the Younger. By Helen H. Tanzer; pp. xxiii, 292. New York: G. E. Stechert, 1936

This volume, by the translator of Christian Huelsen's *The Forum and the Palatine*, was suggested by the actual needs of the classroom and is well adapted to meet them.

The letters, which number 141 in all, are interestingly presented in two groups, the first being designed for 'reading, study and translation' and the second for 'reading for content without translation.' Immediately after the introduction in which Pliny gives his reasons for collecting his letters are presented those sections, most arresting to students, which refer to the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. The judicious juxtaposition of letters, originally widely separated, will be certain to draw the student through a variety of topics, which will give him a comprehensive view of

Latin living, Roman ideals, naive superstitions and first century personalities. A cross index, moreover, facilitates the location of selections in this volume with reference to the Teubner edition, 1912.

The second section of the book consists of an alphabetized companion to the study of the letters and presents in simple, conversational style a running commentary on Pliny's contemporaries.

The attractive format, with its clear, large and widely spaced type, fills a requirement which too many classics text-books have failed to meet. Although there are no grammatical notes, a few uncommon words are translated, and these, together with references to persons and customs in the companion, are printed at the bottom of the pages.

One of the few faults of this excellent book is the inadequate titling of the 45 illustrations, many of them reproduced from the author's earlier work on Pliny's villas. Furthermore, there can be no justification for the student's having to turn from the picture concerned back to page xxi for what scant explanatory material is given there. One error in notation crept into the statement on p. 237 that no. 39 (IV.17) was addressed to Asinius Gallus, 'consul in 8 B.C.', whom the emperor Tiberius imprisoned and starved to death. Obviously he could not have been a recipient of a Pliny letter. That the error is one of editing, however, is demonstrated on p. 250 where a Gallus, known only as a friend of Pliny, is cited as the one asked to plead the case of Corellia Hispana. IV.17 clearly must have been addressed to the Gallus listed on p. 250 rather than to the Asinius Gallus cited on p. 237.

HELEN REES CLIFFORD

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Au Musée de Delphes. Recherches sur quelques monuments archaïques et leur décor sculpté. By P. de la Coste-Messelière; pp. vi, 505, 20 figs., 50 pls. Paris: de Boccard, 1936. 80fr.

The title is misleading, for, although the subtitle admits that only some of the many archaic monuments in the Delphi Museum are examined, it does not say that the research extends only to two of them: the metopes of the Sicyonian and the friezes of the Siphnian monuments. On the other hand, the volume gives more than one would expect of such a monograph. One may say that not a stone belonging to these monuments has been left unturned, not one problem concerning these monuments has been left untouched. The author was well prepared for the task, for he has collaborated with Homolle and Picard in the official publication of the monuments in

Fouilles de Delphes IV 1-2; with Picard in the Album: Sculptures grecques de Delphes, which was already begun in 1908, but finished and given a short general introduction only in 1926, and in the smaller edition: La sculpture grecque à Delphes 1929. Besides these standard works the author has made ample use of Bourguet, Les Ruines de Delphes, and of Dinsmoor's Studies of the Delphian Treasuries in BCH 27-28 (1912-13). He has not been able to make use of the recent Manual d'Archéologie grecque—La Sculpture, I, Période archaïque, by Picard, where the two monuments are treated on p. 376 ff. and on p. 480 ff. But, as he has worked on the spot together with Picard, there is no gap in his exhaustive management of the material.

The two monuments chosen well deserve to be made the subject of an exhaustive study. Both are almost complete decorations of buildings exactly dated and located. One is the outstanding work of a Peloponnesian Doric artist of about 560 B.C., the other of two Ionian artists; the one probably from an island, the other from Asia Minor, of about 525 B.C. We thus have outstanding works of the early and the later archaic period and of the two main art centers in the sixth century outside Attica. Each one is discussed for about two hundred pages: the Sicyonian metopes on pp. 19-233, the Siphnian friezes on pp. 235-436. Each part begins with a discussion of the situation and the reconstruction of the building decorated, its dating and its relation to the historical condition of the dedicators. Then follows a minute description and evaluation of each part of the decorations, comparison with contemporary and other representations of the same subject, and finally the characterization of the style and peculiarity of the artists and the school to which they belong. The book is packed with useful remarks on all sides of archaic art, on the relations between decoration and space available, on the influence of literature, politics, religion, technique on the works of art. One of the high spots in Part I is Chapter III, p. 77 ff., where the influence of Cleisthenes and of Hesiod on the subjects of the metopes is made probable; another one, Chapter IX, p. 210 ff. with an excellent characterization of the different archaic schools in the early sixth century. In Part II the compositions of the different sides are admirably analyzed: Chapter III, p. 310 ff. the gigantomachy in the north frieze is shown to be, despite the richness of the motives, a unified harmonious composition; Chapter IV, p. 331 ff. the assembly of the gods and the Homeric fight are shown to be balanced halves of three groups each, put in brackets by the single figures at the ends; Chapter VI, p. 389 ff. the west side is analyzed as

being divided into three groups with one goddess on her car in each division. This is the oldest three-partitioned composition in archaic art, while later in classical art it becomes a typical division. It is here derived from the architecture in front of a distylos in antis, in this case the two caryatids dividing up the front. On the back this partition is lacking, and therefore the east frieze has only two parts divided according to the top of the pediment.

There are a few points in which I disagree with the author. He thinks (48 ff.), that the monopetros to which the Sicyonian metopes belonged (p. 47, fig. 3a) contained a car. Would not a hero tomb be a better suggestion? Let us remember that Cleisthenes gave the cult of the Argive Adrastus to the Theban hero Melanippos (Herodot. 5.67). Perhaps his tomb was at Delphi. I believe that the Phrixos metope does not belong to the front with the Europa in the center (cf. 168 ff. and the useful figure 2, p. 45 showing the distribution of the metopes). Here it is a repetition of a man on a beast and has no relation to the central subject. It really belongs on the long side with the Argonauts on the Argo, for it is the introduction to the story of the Argonauts who set out to recover the golden fleece of the ram on whose back Phrixos crossed the sea. Each of the other sides has only one story: the façade, the Calydonian hunt; the other long side, the story of the Dioscuri.

The names of the gods do not always seem definitely given. I cannot believe that the two goddesses next to Hephaistos in the north frieze (pl. XXIII cf. p. 314 and pl. XXIX 2-3) can be Demeter and Kore who have no relation whatever to Hephaistos. I think Aphrodite and Thetis are more suitable. On the other hand, I would prefer for the goddesses in the east frieze assembly (333 ff. cf. 335, fig. 15): for No. 2 next to Artemis and Apollo, Leto instead of Aphrodite; for 6 next to Zeus, Hera instead of Themis and for 9 next to Demeter, Kore instead of Hera.

In the judgment of Paris in the west frieze (389 ff. cf. fig. 18 on p. 399) the theory, that the successful party must always be turned to the right, the unsuccessful one to the left has led, in my opinion, to the wrong suggestion that the car of the departing Hera must have been turned inward. But I believe the composition as well as the idea of the picture requires that Hera leave the field after the victory of Aphrodite and that therefore her car was turned outward as was that of Athena (Pl. XLIII) making a symmetric picture well suited to the main front. Paris must have been turned to the left anyhow, facing Aphrodite.

The book is difficult to read despite its good

and clear style. The reason is that almost throughout there runs a double line of ideas divided between text and footnotes. Sometimes the same idea, sometimes collateral ideas are discussed at length in the notes (cf., e.g., text p. 136 and note 1; p. 163 note 3; p. 400 note 1). In this last passage the text says, 'Aphrodite is recognizable from her gesture.' The note says, 'Aphrodite puts a necklace around her neck.' Why not explain all this in the text and give in the footnote only the reference to the scholars who have given the right interpretation of the gesture and of the goddess? This method would have shortened the book. Out of the footnotes might have been made double the number of appendices now found on pp. 451-487.

The French author does not like to mention German authors except when he blames them as he does Fröber, *Metopenbilder* p. 27 ff., figs. 13-29. He is right in stating that the author has not had occasion to visit the originals, which is the source of his errors. Yet I think his reconstructions are valuable and I have the impression that even Coste-Messelière has profited from them, cf. p. 112 note 1; p. 114 note 1; p. 117 note 2. Poor Pomtow is not named for his long article on Delphi (Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyc. Suppl.* iv [1924] 1189 ff., especially 1246 ff.), though the article is quoted (26, note 2). For the Mycenaean prototype of the Calydonian hunt he quotes (132, note 5) Charbonneaux, *L'Art égéen*, pl. XLVII instead of its original source from the standard book: G. Rodenwaldt, *Tiryns, II, Die Fresken*, pl. XIII.

MARGARETE BIEBER

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The Use of Direct Speech in Ovid's Metamorphoses. By Mary Myrtle Avery; pp. ii, 100. Chicago: privately published, distributed by the University of Chicago Libraries, 1937

The Additional Short Syllables in Ovid. By Margaret Whilldin Herr; pp. 31. Philadelphia: Linguistic Society of America, 1937. (*Language Dissertations*, No. 25)

The first dissertation, a painstaking study in a comparatively untouched field, takes up the speeches in the *Metamorphoses* with regard to content, purpose, and mechanical articulation with the narrative. The material will be of great value in further studies of Ovid's narrative art, and in the general subject of speech in narrative, but one could wish that more adequate summaries had been provided for the great amount of detail, and that the significance of many of the statements had been made more apparent by placing in higher relief comparisons between Ovid and

other writers. A few interesting generalizations derived from the study are: Ovid shows higher speech frequency, shorter average speeches, and smaller percentage of lines of speech (if the long narrative speeches are not counted) than other Roman epic poets (97-99); the parts of the action carried by speeches are important, and tend consistently to be carried by speeches which resemble each other closely (33); monologue is used more freely than in Homer or Vergil (23); two-thirds of the speeches occur in so-called 'partial dialogue' (32).

The purpose of the second dissertation is to discover the source of the preponderance of dactyls in Ovid's hexameters over those of Vergil. By a special study of neuter nouns and a careful comparison of the three kinds of short syllables—inflectional final, non-inflectional final, and non-inflectional non-final—the author finds that Ovid's gain in short syllables is due, not primarily to substitutions of plurals for singulars in the nominative and accusative cases of neuter nouns (the starting point of the investigation), nor to certain stylistic practices such as non-elision of the enclitic *que* and free use of such connectives as *et*, *nec*, *sed*, *non*, but rather that the gain is distributed almost equally throughout the words, the poet choosing words rich in short syllables. Though the results are not startling, the dissertation disposes effectively of several false suppositions, and will afford sound basis for future studies in meter and style.

MARY A. GRANT

University of Kansas.

Origine della censura romana; pp. 48, and **La censura romana di Appio Claudio Cieco** e la questione della cronologia; pp. 17. By Angiola Lotti Faravelli. Como: Nani, 1937. 10L.; 5L.

The first pamphlet forms a sort of prospectus for a larger work by Dr. Faravelli on the *Fasti Censorii* and contains a brief sketch of the history of the censorship to the end of the imperial period. It lists the regal and consular censors, discusses the first independent censors, L. Papirius and L. Sempronius (443 B. C.) and maintains that they were elected, not for a definite term, but as extraordinary officials, like the dictator, to hold office until their work was finished. To this is added a discussion of the consulship of the same two men (444 B. C.) which is regarded by the author as authentic, contrary to the opinion of some scholars. The shorter pamphlet is a not very lucid discussion of the thorny problem indicated in the title. Appius Claudius Caecus and C. Plautius Venox were elected censors while

M. Valerius Maximus and P. Decius Mus were consuls (= 312 B. C.) but towards the end of the consular year. After eighteen months their ordinary censorial functions were completed and Plautius resigned, while Appius continued in office to finish the constructions then in progress (the highway and aqueduct) which were afterward known by his name alone.

GEORGE MCCrackEN

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SHORTER NOTICES

Royal Greek Portrait Coins. By Edward T. Newell; pp. 99. New York: Wayte Raymond, 1937. \$2.50

This is an excellent manual, designed not merely for the collector of a beautiful series of ancient coins but for the historian as well. The author's name is sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the facts. What is worthy of mention is that he has been able to make available in an easy, popular style the fruits of his more technical research. The little book contains twenty pages describing the coinages of the Seleucid kingdoms, illustrations of hundreds of the coins and a useful map and chronological index.

KANON. Zur Bedeutungsgeschichte des Wortes und seiner lateinischen Entsprechungen (Regula-Norma). By Herbert Oppel; pp. xiv, 108. Leipzig: Dieterich, 1937. (Philologus, Supplementband 30, Heft 4) 9.50M.

This dissertation investigates the different meanings of *kanōn*, and shows how the changes in the meaning of the word accompany and reflect the development of Greek culture. From the original meaning of 'a straight rod' which led to that of 'a carpenter's rule', *kanōn* took on, in keeping with the 'Exaktheitsstreben' of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., that of the 'exactitude' (*ἀκρίβεια*) which the carpenter's rule gave. This in turn led to the meaning of 'paragon' or 'model' on which the attention of the ethics of the Hellenistic period and the early Roman Empire was focussed. In addition, *kanōn* had in all periods the meaning of 'that which is within the bounds', from which the technical meanings 'rule' (grammatical, etc.) and 'table' (chronological, etc.) derive. A second section shows how the Latin terms *regula* and *norma* render the various senses of *kanōn*.

Medizinisches bei Seneca und Lucretius. By Margarete Moritz; pp. 34. Gutersloh: Thiele, 1935

This monograph, written to fulfill a requirement in a course leading to the doctorate of medicine and suggestive of the student trained in medicine rather than in the classics, may be used as a guide to the medical passages in Lucretius and Seneca, although it does not presume to be complete. There are translations and cursory discussions of the material in the *De Rerum Nat.* and *Epist. Moral.* 68, 75, 78, 93-96; *De Ira* 3. 10, 14, 39; *De Benef.* 6. 15, 16. It is another bit of evidence of the broad scope of the training in medical history offered by German universities, many of which followed the example of Leipzig when it appointed Dr. Sudhoff to a special department for the study of the history of medicine.

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

Edited by Francis R. B. Godolphin, Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

All correspondence concerning this department should be directed to Professor Godolphin. The system of abbreviation used is that of Marouzeau in *L'Année Philologique*. For list of periodicals regularly abstracted and for full names of abstractors see the index number to each volume of CW.

Ancient Authors

Ammianus Marcellinus. Fletcher, G. B. A.—*Am-
mianea*. Notes on text of Ammianus, and correction
of mistakes in the apparatus criticus of Clark's edi-
tion.

AJPh 58 (1937) 392-402 (De Lacy)

Catullus. Weinreich, O.—*Catulls Attisgedicht*.
The poem is a study in religious psychology. That
the Greek original was by Callimachus is made
doubtful by the absence of religious details and
recondite allusions. Three parts of the poem are
analyzed in detail (1-26; the monologue of repen-
tance, 50-73; and the final prayer, 90-92). The whole
poem is a fine study in the psychology of conversion.
It consists of seven parts, alternating between nar-
ratio and oratio, and the epipompe. An excursus
discusses the cultic allusions.

Mélanges Cumont 463-500 (Riess)

Cicero. Frank, Tenney—*Two Suggestions on the
Text of Cicero*. Proposed readings of Ad Att. 2.4.2
and 2.7.1.

AJPh 58 (1937) 459-461 (De Lacy)

Keyes, Clinton W.—*Did Cicero complete
the De Legibus?* Refutation of arguments adduced
to prove that the *De Legibus* is incomplete. Keyes
believes it a finished work, and accordingly rates it
as 'our most important source for [Cicero's] well-
considered conclusions in the domain of political
theory'.

AJPh 58 (1937) 403-417 (De Lacy)

Festus. Hill, H.—*Festus on Sex Suffragia*. Sug-
gested reading and two possible interpretations of
Festus (ed. Lindsay) p. 452.

AJPh 58 (1937) 458-459 (De Lacy)

Herodotus. Holland, Louise Adams—*Herodotus I,
94: A Phocaeen Version of an Etruscan Tale*. Hero-
dotus' story of the Etruscan migration from Lydia
may be derived from the Phocaeans of Velia, in-
creasing the credibility of the essential features.

AJA 41 (1937) 377-382 (Comfort)

Josephus. Ussani, Vincenzo—*I miei studi su
Flavio Giuseppe e alcune osservazioni su Gesù nel
Giuseppe Slavo*. By comparing the Slavic and Greek
texts with the so-called Hegesippus, the author
reaches the conclusion that the Slavic texts date
from the time of the Crusades and do not represent
the first composition by Josephus (cf. CW 31 [1937]
59).

Mélanges Cumont 455-462 (Riess)

Menander. Fränkel, Hermann—*Note on a Passage
in Menander*. Interpretation of Epitrepontes 1-5.

AJPh 58 (1937) 456-457 (De Lacy)

Old Testament. Bertholet, D. A.—*Hesekielpro-
bleme*. The book is preserved in a redaction which has
combined diverse sketches and visions of the prophet.
The original was written partly in Jerusalem about
593 and partly in Babylonia in about 585.

Mélanges Cumont 517-523 (Riess)

Literary History. Criticism

Coulter, Cornelia C.—*Boccaccio's Archaeological
Knowledge*. 'The archaeological knowledge of even
the best informed people in the fourteenth century
was very largely based on literary sources. Informa-
tion about actual monuments was scanty and in-
cluded a rather large proportion of legendary and
fictitious material.'

AJA 41 (1937) 397-405 (Comfort)

Jacob, O.—*Le chant populaire des Rhodiens: le
retour de l'hirondelle*. The Rhodian swallow-song
edited for French school-use with introduction, text,
translation, and commentary including material
from ancient and modern literature, vase-painting,
and folklore.

LEC 6 (1937) 232-246 (Pratt)

Pack, Roger A.—*A Passage in Alexander of
Aphrodisias Relating to the Theory of Tragedy*.
Alexander's attempt to reconcile destiny and free
will is a departure from Aristotle, motivated by a
desire to avoid the basic inconsistency involved in
Aristotle's acceptance of both 'ontological fatalism'
and 'logical free will'.

AJPh 58 (1937) 418-436 (De Lacy)

Toutain, J.—*L'évolution de la conception des
Erinyes dans le mythe d'Oreste d'Eschyle a Euripide*.
For Aeschylus and Sophocles, the Erinyes are real
divine beings. But for Euripides, in the Orestes and
the Iphigenia Taurica, they have become hallucina-
tions, caused by remorse. They have been elevated
to the sphere of psychology and morals. A vase
(Mon. ant. ined. 36) is interpreted by the author as
representing this point of view.

Mélanges Cumont 449-453 (Riess)

Linguistics. Grammar. Metrics

Couvreur, Walter.—*Les désinences hittites -hi, -ti,
-i du présent et -ta du préterit*. In contradiction of
Sturtevant and Kurylowicz, the author explains -ta
as a termination of the 2nd per. sg. used in the
preterite active and in the present and preterite
middle. The other terminations are related to the
thematic endings of IE.

Mélanges Cumont 551-573 (Riess)

History. Social Studies

Meritt, Benjamin D.—*Towns of Asia Minor*. Com-
ments on Robert's review in RPh 1936, of Meritt
and West's *The Athenian Assessment of 425 B.C.*

AJPh 58 (1937) 385-391 (De Lacy)

Mittner, F.—*Augustus' Kampf um die Donau-
grenze*. Octavian's first campaign in Illyria was
part of his well defined policy to establish natural
boundaries on the North, and the Save and Drina
now marked the limit of conquest. In 29-28 the
lower Danube was reached as boundary for the
eastern Balkans. Raetia, Vindelicia and Southern
Noricum were incorporated in the Empire 16 B.C.
and the upper reaches of the Danube were explored.
This conquest aroused Pannonia and in the cam-
paigns from 14-11 B.C. the Danube from its source
to the Euxine was constituted as a first line of de-
fence. This move brought Rome into direct contact
with the Dacians whose inroads across the river led
to strong punitive measures. Here Mittner takes
issue with Premerstein in the chronology and inter-

pretation of events, and his argument is based on a new restoration and interpretation of Dessau ILS 8965. Three armies of invasion were sent against the Dacians. One column, led by Vinicius now governor of Illyricum, advanced against the Cotini, Quadi, and Anarti. Another led by an unknown commander penetrated Dacia from Illyricum south of the Theiss, while Lentulus advanced from the Lower Danube. During the campaign the Pannonians rose in the rear and Tiberius was sent to quell the revolt.

Klio 30 (1937) 200-226

(Johnson)

Sanford, Eva Matthews—*Contrasting Views of the Roman Empire*. Throughout the classical period the Romans retained faith in the Empire, even though they realized its internal weakness. Provincials, however, of both East and West hopefully awaited the rise of a conqueror who would destroy Rome.

AJPh 58 (1937) 437-456

(De Lacy)

Seyrig, Henri—*Inscription relative au commerce maritime de Palmyre*. The Scythia mentioned in a recently found bilingual is neither the Cimmerian nor that beyond Armenia, but the one located at the mouth of the Indus, mentioned repeatedly in the Periplois Maris Rubri. Finds of Indian textiles in Palmyra prove commercial relations of this city with India.

Mélanges Cumont 397-402

(Riess)

Simon, M.—*La polémique anti-juive de S. Jean Chrysostome et le mouvement judaïsant d'Antioche*. The eight sermons of Chrysostom belong to a polemic of long duration and great extent. But they are prompted by considerations peculiar to Antiochene conditions. Many Christians in the city were attracted by the Jewish service and specifically by the miracles apparently performed by the rabbis. This fact is important for the syncretism of the period. Jewish monotheism attracted many of the numerous Arians. More important is the tendency of the Church to emphasize the ties between the old and the new dispensations. In Antioch this rapprochement centers around the relics and the chapel of the seven Maccabees, recently acquired by the Church. The author thinks that the fixation of Christmas on Dec. 25 was influenced by the Maccabean tradition represented by the feast of Chanukkah.

Mélanges Cumont 403-421

(Riess)

Epigraphy. Palaeography. Numismatics

Klaffenbach, G.—*Zu kretischen Inschriften*. Important readings are suggested for imperfect transcriptions of Cretan inscriptions published by Guarducci, especially nos. 56, 161, 170, 171.

Klio 30 (1937) 254-257

(Johnson)

Schweigert, Eugene—*Inscriptions in the Epigraphical Museum*. (1) I.G., I², 17. By comparison with I.G., I², 39 Schweigert finds that the decree concerned the Eretrians and belongs to the year 446/5; he publishes a revised text. (2) I.G., I², 42 and 43, which Schweigert places together. An Eretrian judicial decree. (3) I.G., I², 49, a like decree, newly restored text on the basis of I.G., I², 55 and 41. (4) I.G., II², 485, 563, 621. The first two were joined by Wilhelm; Schweigert adds the third, and dates the whole 304/3. An honorary decree. (5) I.G., II², 256 and 617, which join. Dated probably 349/8, possibly 343/2. (6) I.G., II², 210 and 259, and E. M. 6874. The Decree in Honor of the Ambassadors from Acanthus and Dium.

Hesperia 6 (1937) 317-332

(Durham)

Art. Archaeology

Comfort, Howard—*Nine Terra Sigillata Bowls from Egypt*. Bowls signed SECUNDI, VITALII, XIIX, OF BASSINI and MACCARUS F, and four of Forms 35 and 36 are discussed, with their implications.

AJA 41 (1937) 406-410

(Comfort)

Glueck, Nelson—*A Newly Discovered Nabataean Temple of Atargatis and Hadad at Khirbet et-Tannur, Transjordan*. (Illustrated). Sketch of Nabataean researches. The new temple, datable not later than the early first century of our era, yielded many fine Nabataean reliefs of the divinities honored.

AJA 41 (1937) 361-376

(Comfort)

Schenck, Edgar C.—*The Hermes Mosaic from Antioch*. (Illustrated). Discussion of a fragmentary mosaic of which the best preserved part shows Hermes entering the grove of the nymphs with the infant Dionysus in his arms. The style is in modified illusionism, and is archaeologically and stylistically datable to later than Septimius Severus.

AJA 41 (1937) 388-396

(Comfort)

Philosophy. Religion. Science

Adontz, N.—*Les vestiges d'un ancien culte en Arménie*. From a number of legends and popular traditions the author concludes that, in many varying forms and names, there survives the memory of an ancient Armenian worship of a divine pair, the Great Mother and her parhedros.

Mélanges Cumont 501-515

(Riess)

Cook, Stanley A.—*The Development of the Religion of Israel*. There is a deep contrast between the o.t. literature and our knowledge of the Orient derived from archaeology and epigraphy. The o.t. presents a very complex picture. Three points emerge: for the problems of the development of Israelite religion the study of the ancient religions of Palestine is more helpful than the attempt to determine from the o.t. the oldest form; are the differences (between the post-exilic and the pre-exilic religions) due simply to the fact that the Exiles returned and reorganized Judaism?; during the VII to the V century there were drastic internal, social, political and ethnical changes in Palestine.

Mélanges Cumont 539-550

(Riess)

Delatte, A. and L. Delatte—*Un traité byzantin de Géomancie (cod. Par. 2419)*. Geomancy is a term applied to a divination from figures produced in sand and much used in the Orient; hence also called Persian. The authors prove its Greek origin. It was developed by the Arabs and through them came back to Europe. They edit a long treatise on this mode of divining and maintain with great probability that the MS represents a Greek translation from a Latin original.

Mélanges Cumont 575-658

(Riess)

Srebrny, Stefan—*Kult der thrakischen Goetinnen Kotyto in Korinth und Sizilien*. Denies the worship of Kotyto in Athens, but establishes it for Corinth and Syracuse. The goddess, like most thracophrygian female divinities, was identified with Artemis. Her cult is agrarian, characterized by an Eiresione (korythale) and by orgiastic dances, in which the sexes exchanged their costumes.

Mélanges Cumont 423-447

(Riess)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from publishers' trade lists, American, British, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Some errors and omissions in these lists are inevitable, but CW makes every effort to ensure accuracy and completeness. Books received immediately upon publication (or before appearance in the trade lists) are given a brief descriptive notice. Prospective reviewers who have not previously written for CW and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose unnoticed books accessible to them in libraries.

Ancient Authors

Euripides. Vincieri, Michele—*La ragione storica delle Troadi di Euripide*; pp. 24. Padova: Comuni, 1937. 4L.

Lucretius. De rerum natura, translated by R. C. Trevelyan; pp. xiii, 295. New York: Macmillan, 1937. \$2.50

A new translation in blank verse based on the Oxford text (ed. Bailey, 1922).

Plato. Costas, B. Papadimitriou—*La part du réel dans l'Utopie de Platon*; pp. 176. Paris: Rousseau, 1937. 35fr.

— Röttger, Gerhard—*Studien zur platonischen Substantivbildung*; pp. 55. Würzburg: Triltsch, 1937. (Kieler Arbeiten zur klassischen Philologie, H. 3) 2.50M.

Sappho. Alcée-Sappho, with a translation by Théodore Reinach and Aimé Puech. Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 1937. 100fr.

Sophocles. Bieler, Ludwig—*Antigones Schuld im Urteil der neueren Sophoklesforschung: Ein Vortrag. Mit e. stilistischen Nachw. in eigener Sache*; pp. 18. Vienna: Höfels, 1937

Varro. Bolisani, Ettore—*I logistorioi varroniani*; pp. 121. Padova: Messaggero, 1937. 15L.

Linguistics. Grammar. Metrics

della Corte, Francesco. *La filologia latina dalle origini a Varrone*; pp. viii, 165. Torino: Bona, 1937. 20L.

History. Social Studies

Bevan, E. *The World of Greece and Rome*; pp. 168. London: Nelson, 1937. 1s.6d.

Blersch, Konrad. *Wesen und Entstehung des Sexus in Denken der Antike*; pp. ix, 104. Stuttgart and Berlin: Kohlhammer, 1937. (Tübinger Beiträge zur Altertumswissenschaft, H. 29) 6M.

Burgard, Raymond. *L'expédition d'Alexandre et la conquête de l'Asie*; ill., maps. Paris: Nouvelle Revue Française, 1937. 21fr.

Bury, J. B. *A History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great*; pp. 907, ill., maps. New York: Modern Library, 1937. (Modern Library Giants) 1.25

Fabietti, Ettore. *Cesare Augusto*; pp. 335. Sesto S. Giovanni: Barion, 1937

Giffard, A. D. *Précis de droit romain*; T. I, third edition; pp. 595. T. II, second edition, pp. 370. Paris: Dalloz, 1937. 35fr.

Hackman, George Gottlob. *Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of James B. Nies, Yale University. Vol. v, Temple Documents of the Third Dynasty of Ur from Umma*; pp. 34, 74 pls. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1937. \$5.00

Publication of 346 cuneiform texts dealing with the business and ceremonial activities of the Sumerian temple

at Umma during the third dynasty of Ur. The documents are dated chiefly in the reigns of Shulgi, Bur-Sin and Shu-Sin. The texts are prefaced by 13 indices and a descriptive catalogue.

Hönn, Karl. *Augustus*; pp. 272, 56 pls. Vienna: Seidel, 1937. 7.80M.

Junge, Ehrhard. *Der Wiederaufbau des Heerwesens des Reiches Juda unter Josia*; pp. 99. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer, 1937. (Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten u. Neuen Testament, H. 75) 5.70M.

Leblond, M. *Vie de Vercingétorix*. Paris: Denoël, 1937. 25fr.

Pastenaci, Kurt. *Die beiden Weltmächte. Der 500 jährige Kampf der Germanen mit Rom*; pp. 109, 4 maps. Karlsbad and Leipzig: Kraft, 1937. 2.20M.

Rodgers, William Ledyard. *Greek and Roman Naval Warfare*; pp. 530, ill., maps. Annapolis: U. S. Naval Inst., 1937. \$6.00

Art. Archaeology

Bolten, Johannes. *Die Imago clipeata. Ein Beitrag zur Porträt- u. Typengeschichte*; pp. 131. Paderborn: Schöningh, 1937. (Studien zur Geschichte u. Kultur d. Altertums, Bd. 21, H. 1.) 6.80M.

Griffo, Pietro. *I capitelli della "Basilica" e del tempio di Demeter a Paestum*; pp. 30. Palermo: Vena, 1937

Klumbach, Hans. *Tarentiner Grabkunst*; pp. xii, 99, 42 pls. Rentlingen: Gryphius, 1937. (Tübinger Forschungen zur Archäologie u. Kunstgeschichte, Bd. 13) 32M.

Schmidt, Erich F. *Excavations at Tepe Hissar Damghan, with an additional chapter on the Sassanian building at Tepe Hissar by Fiske Kimball*; pp. 400, ill., maps, diagrs. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1937 (Pub'n of the Iranian Section of the University Museum) \$15.00

Schede, M. and H. St. Schultz. *Ankara und Augustus*; pp. 68. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1937. (Archäologisches Institut des Deutschen Reiches, Abteilung Istanbul) 2M.

Description, with numerous illustrations, of the Augustus temple at Ancyra and its inscriptions, especially the monumentum Ancyranum of which a full German translation is given.

Semi, Francesco. *L'arte in Istria con prefazione di Giuseppe Fioco*; pp. ii, 252. Pola: Soc. Istriana di archeologia e storia patria, 1937. 30L.

Stevens, Gorham Phillips. *The Periclean Entrance Court of the Acropolis of Athens*; pp. x, 78, ill. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1937. (Pub'n of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens) \$2.50

Separate publication of an article which appears simultaneously in *Hesperia* 5 (1937) 443-520. Attempts to prove that the orderly planning of groups of buildings characteristic of Hellenistic Greece was started by Athens in the rebuilding campaign following the Persian Wars.

Miscellaneous

Tornaghi, Oreste. *Romana sapienza. Motti, locuzioni e proverbi latini. A cura di Nello Quilici e Francesco Viviani*; pp. xii, 279. Ferrara: Emiliana, 1937. 8L.

Woodall, Allen E. *Caesar's Republic: A panorama of the life of Caesar Octavius*; pp. 55. Boston: Humphries, 1937. \$0.55

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